

## BREAD RIOTS MENACE SPAIN.

SOLDIERS HAVE FIRED ON THE POPULACE AT GILON.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN THREE PROVINCES—HUNGRY MOBS LED BY WOMEN—TRAIN-LOADS OF PROVISIONS SEIZED.

Madrid, May 4, noon.—The outbreaks in the provinces are assuming alarming proportions. This is especially the case in the province of Gijon, on the Bay of Biscay, where the troops have been compelled to fire on the rioters "in self-defence." The latest news from Gijon is that the artillery has been ordered out. A state of siege has been declared there. The fishermen are taking the most active part in the disturbances, which are due to the dearth of provisions and the opposition of the people to the octroi tax. All the bread at Gijon is baked at the military depots, as the rioters are threatening to pillage the regular bakeries. All the stores are closed, and business is about suspended.

The miners around Oviedo, capital of the province of that name, have struck work, and disorders are feared. Reinforcements of troops have been hurried to Oviedo, and a state of siege has been declared.

Owing to the threatening attitude of the population of various towns, the authorities have proclaimed martial law in the Province of Valencia.

Riots have occurred at Caceres, but they are said to have been suppressed by the gendarmes. A dispatch from Valencia says that a band of twelve armed men has been formed at Catalan, but it is not yet known whether any political significance attaches to this movement. Gendarmes have been sent in pursuit.

A riot has broken out at Zolavera in consequence of the rise of bread.

A dispatch from Talavera de la Reyna, about thirty-seven miles from Toledo, announces that rioters there have committed serious disorders. They attacked and seized the railroad station, burned the cars and then set fire to several private houses and a café. After that they tried to break into the prison and release the convicts, but the Civil Guards prevented them from doing so. Many persons were arrested. One of the Jesuit religious houses has been burned.

It is asserted here that the riots arise from hunger rather than from political motives.

9 p. m.—The situation in the Province is unchanged, and everywhere the dissatisfaction is growing, especially over the prices of bread. Acts against authority are becoming more and more overt. At Caceres, capital of Estremadura, the populace marched into the railway station to prevent the export of provisions and overpowered the soldiers.

They captured fourteen carloads of wheat flour.

All Valencia is in a state of siege. At Catalan the rioters captured the Mayor and Town Councilors and demanded a ransom. On the Mayor protesting he was shot through the leg, after which the gendarmes dispersed the mob.

At Talavera the rioters were most determined, sacking many bakeries and setting on fire several Government buildings.

In the town of Aguilas, in the Province of Murcia, a mob, mostly composed of women, burned the storehouses and offices.

The fishermen who broke out against the octroi dues at Gijon received the most determined assistance from the tobacco girls. Together they sacked several bakeries and burned all the octroi offices, with all the papers belonging to the foreign ships loading in the harbor. The civil guard was hotly stoned at the prison and the mob marched off with the iron bars of the jail.

When the troops appeared they were stoned, replying with fire and wounding many. The mob then attacked the Government buildings and smashed the windows. The troops again fired, this time from the balconies, and wounded many, but the women kept on throwing stones. The Jesuit house at Talavera was attacked because it was supposed that grain was stored there. The troubles are expected to increase.

PRESS FORESHADOWS GRAVE CHANGES. RESIGNATION OF THE SAGASTA MINISTRY BELIEVED TO BE NEAR.

Madrid, May 4, 10 a. m.—The Madrid newspapers are pessimistic in their comments on the situation in the provinces and the debates in the Cortes, and it is believed the resignation of the Cabinet is imminent.

The Spanish Transatlantic liner Colon has arrived at Corunna, and the Transatlantic liner Maria Cristina has arrived at Cadiz, both of them from Cuba.

The Carlist organs and the "Imparcial" and the "Liberal" predict grave events. The Cabinet, however, is disposed to maintain order energetically, and hasten the vote on the financial bills, in order to suspend the Cortes and give the Crown and the executive power freedom of action.

HAS SPAIN UNITED HER FLEET? REPORT THAT THE CAPE VERD SQUADRON HAS GONE TO CADIZ.

Lisbon, May 4.—News has been received here to the effect that the Spanish Cape Verd squadron has returned to join the Spanish fleet near Cadiz, which is nearly ready for sea. It is added that the combined fleet of Spain will shortly start for American waters.

The Spanish fleet which was at the Cape Verde Islands, consisting of the Almirante Oquendo, the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa, all first-class cruisers, accompanied by the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor, Terror and Pluton, left St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on April 29. Its destination being unknown. The distance from the Cape Verde Islands to the Canary Islands is about eight hundred and seventy-six miles, and the distance from the Canary Islands to Cadiz is about seven hundred miles. The Spanish squadron, being five days out from St. Vincent, could have made Cadiz by this time, steaming at the rate of about three hundred miles a day, or a little over twelve knots an hour. The Lisbon dispatch, however, does not say distinctly that the squadron has reached Cadiz. It announces that the squadron "has returned to join the Spanish fleet near Cadiz," which may mean that its news comes possibly from the Canary Islands or from some source at Madrid.

At Cadiz the Spaniards are understood to be fitting out the battle-ship Pelayo and the first-class cruisers Cardenal Cisneros, Emperador Carlos V, Giuseppe Garibaldi and Alfonso XIII, besides the warships Numancia, Vitoria, Destructor and several auxiliary cruisers and a number of torpedo-boats and torpedo-gunboats.

SPANISH FISHING-SMACK CAPTURED. Key West, Fla., May 4.—The Spanish fishing-smack De Septiembre was brought in to-night by a prize crew from the Helena. She was taken eight days ago in Yucatan Channel by the gunboat. Adverse weather was encountered, during which the charts were blown overboard, and the captors, with their little prize, cruised aimlessly about the waters of the Gulf until yesterday, when the British steamer Jamaica was encountered and put them on their course. The capture of the schooner was not attended by any sensational circumstances, one blank shot sufficing to round her up.

After Dinner Take Hood's Pills. Aid assimilation of food, assist digestion, prevent constipation. Get HOOD'S, 25c. of druggists or C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

## A luxurious necessity

## AMMUNITION FOR DEWEY'S SHIPS.

## THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL SEND A BIG SUPPLY ON THE CITY OF PEKING.

Washington, May 4.—The Department is hurrying together an exceptionally large stock of ammunition to go forward by the City of Peking to recruit the ammunition of Commodore Dewey's fleet. The first shipment of projectiles left New-York yesterday, and additional shipments will be made. The full quota of powder and shot will be in San Francisco within the next ten days. There will be a total of more than 20,000 projectiles of various calibre and weight. For the four big 8-inch guns of the Olympia there will be 500 8-inch steel armor-piercing projectiles, weighing about 600 pounds each. For the 6-inch guns of the Olympia, the Baltimore, the Boston and other ships there will be 1,000 steel projectiles. The other ships will include about 10,000 6-pound rifle balls, 2,000 5-inch shells, 3,000 3-pound balls and 3,000 1-pound balls.

The Navy Department is fortunate in having laid in ample stocks of projectiles of all weights and sizes, so there will be no delay in getting a full supply ready for shipment to Commodore Dewey. The supply of powder is not so readily obtained, as powder has been distributed to the fleets and ships as fast as it has come from the mills. But owing to the emergency in the case of the Pacific Mail steamship company, and the fact that the Pacific Mail steamship company is one of the largest vessels in the Pacific waters, she was built in Chester, Penn., in 1874, is 428 feet long, 48 feet beam and 27 feet depth of hold. She has a cargo capacity of 4,500 tons, and can easily accommodate two thousand troops.

The City of Peking is not noted as a swift vessel, but could probably average fourteen knots an hour across the Pacific. The Pacific Mail officials say they have received no notice of the proposed charter.

Vallejo, Cal., May 4.—It is reported at the Navy Yard that the cruiser Charleston will go into commission on Thursday morning, and immediately thereafter set under way for the Philippines.

She is expected to convey to the Orient under all possible speed one or more of the fastest steamers that can be purchased in San Francisco, which will be loaded with ammunition, coal, food, clothing and troops.

Seattle, Wash., May 4.—It is stated that negotiations are pending between the Government and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for the purchase of the steamers Queen and Senator, which are to be used for troopships in case troops are sent to Manila.

Portland, Ore., May 4.—The first move toward sending troops to Commodore Dewey, in the Philippines, was made when General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia and California, received instructions from the War Department to send the 14th Infantry to San Francisco. General Merriam, in accordance with these instructions, issued an order for Companies C, D, E and F to proceed at once to the Presidio, Companies A, B and H, now in Alaska, will be recalled immediately and sent there. Captain Taylor, 14th Infantry, mustering officer for the State of Washington, has started for Tacoma.

SHOALS IN MANILA HARBOR. A FORMER UNITED STATES SEAMAN SAYS THAT DEWEY'S MANOEUVRING WAS ATONE A GREAT FEAT.

Roundsmen Patrick A. Mehan, of the Mylecay, to whom the Police Board granted a leave of absence to volunteer for service in the war, is an old United States seaman, and has often been in the harbor of Manila. He said last night in regard to the battle there:

"The greatest miracle of it all to me is the wonderful maneuvering of the vessels in the harbor. The water there in some places is two and a half fathoms, and a few feet away it is only fifteen feet. It requires an expert navigator to navigate the treacherous waters of the harbor, the shoals in which are almost as dangerous. If not more so, at the present time, than the open sea. The men must have had some of the insurgents on board who knew the harbor well and were able to tell them where the shoals were. The Spanish vessels were probably wrecked still because they had no expert pilots. Any one who has been in Manila Harbor can realize what I mean when I say that the result of the battle to me is more like a miracle than anything else."

TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES. THAT OF THE UNITED STATES EXCEEDS THE AMOUNT FOR ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

Washington, May 4.—The understanding at the State Department is that Consul Oscar F. Williams, who was at Manila until the recent war began, is now aboard the flagship Olympia, in Manila Harbor, having accompanied Commodore Dewey from Hong Kong, so that advice may come from him to the State Department as well as from Commodore Dewey to the Navy Department. A mail report from Consul Williams reached the State Department recently, under date of Manila, February 28. It gives a full description of the Philippine Islands, their resources, the growth of American trade, etc., and will be incorporated in the next volume issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department. Mr. Williams, in his report, says:

"Local and European authorities estimate the area of the Philippine Islands at 120,000 square miles, and their population at 12,000,000. The islands of Luzon, on which the city of Manila is situated, is larger than New-York and Massachusetts, and has a population of 5,000,000, and the island of Mindanao is nearly if not quite as large. There are scores of other islands. An idea of the extent of the population of the Philippines may be formed when it is stated that the six New-England States and New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland have 10 per cent less area and population. Mr. Williams says that twenty-two consulates, representing the leading commercial countries of the world, are established at Manila. He adds the surprising statement: 'The volume of the export trade coming under my official supervision equals that of my twenty-one consular colleagues combined.'"

He then shows in detail how the trade of the Philippines with the United States exceeds that of all other countries combined, and is growing at a remarkable rate. As indicating the extent of this trade, he says: 'To-day I have authenticated invoices for export to the United States amounting to \$128,000.'"

He says the exports to this country average \$1,000,000 a month. The report states that 216,000 bales of hemp were exported in the last three months. Of these 138,792 went to the United States and 78,000 to Great Britain and other countries. Mr. Williams shows from this that the United States has 64 per cent of the export trade from the Philippines, as against 24 per cent for Great Britain and other countries. Last year the increase of shipments to the United States was 123,000 bales, and the decrease to Great Britain 22,000 bales. He adds: 'Of increased shipments from the Philippines those to the United States were 54 per cent greater than to all other countries combined.'"

He also gives details of the large shipments of sugar, cigars, tobacco, woods, hides, shells, and coffee. In the item of sugar, which is second in importance, the shipments to the United States were 55 per cent of the total to all points. In a previous report, dated February 10, Mr. Williams said that Manila had just passed through a most devastating fire, the total loss being \$2,500,000. The city would have been destroyed had it not been for the splendid service of an American fire engine brought from Seneca Falls, N. Y. In another report Mr. Williams gives the railroad and ocean steamship facilities of the Philippines. The main railroad from Manila is first-class, carrying steel rails, stone culverts and English engines, which make forty-five miles an hour. There are four steamship lines to Hong Kong and a monthly line from Manila to Liverpool. Besides these direct routes from the United States Consul, the State Department also has a gazetteer published at Hong Kong which gives a full account of conditions in the Philippines. It shows that by the last census the population of Manila was 100,000 natives, 61,000 Chinese, 430 Spaniards and 20 Europeans other than Spaniards. The total population of the Philippines, as the people are in constant dread of earthquakes. One of these convulsions killed three hundred people, and the last one, in 1881, wrecked most of the town. The city proper is within walls where the Government buildings are located. The residence and business portions are in the suburbs. The Escorial is the main business street, and is lined with European stores and bazars. The Escorial is lined with Chinese shops. There are tax daily papers, three banks, a Chamber of Commerce and complete electric light and telephone plants. The Mexican dollar is in general use.

## MANILA CABLE STILL USELESS. NO FURTHER NEWS OF WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

London, May 4.—Inquiries at the office of the Eastern Telegraph Company show that at noon, London time, the Hong Kong-Manila cable was still interrupted.

The reported surrender of Manila, while probably true, is yet conjecture. Madrid, May 4.—It is believed in Spanish circles here that a vessel belonging to the fleet of Commodore Dewey has succeeded in lifting the cable in Manila Bay, connecting with Hong Kong, but the Commodore has not been able to use it, as he did not have with him the necessary telegraphic apparatus. There is no confirmation of this story.

## ADMIRAL COLUMB'S PRAISE OF DEWEY. NOTHING, HE SAYS, CAN DIM THE GLORY SHED ON THE AMERICAN NAVY—THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

London, May 4.—Vice-Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, retired, the inventor of improved systems for signalling at sea, and the author of a number of naval works, in an interview on the subject of the splendid victory of the United States fleet at Manila, is quoted as saying:

"I doubt if there ever was such an extraordinary illustration of the inferiority of sea power. A superior fleet has attacked and beaten a Spanish fleet supported by batteries, and it now appears, it passed these batteries and has taken up an unassailable position at Manila. The boldness of the American commander is beyond question. He must be placed in the Valhalla of great naval commanders. Nothing can detract from the dash and vigor of the boldness of the American commander. He has shed upon the American Navy. It may be bad for the world, for assuredly the American Navy will never accept a subordinate place after this exhibition of what it can do."

The principal Manila merchants in London agree that their latest letters show the Philippine Islands will be pleased to have the revolt ended, and will view with equanimity America's future action there. They all gladly had the end of a state of things which they say is quite as bad as that in Cuba.

"The Westminster Gazette," this afternoon, discussing the Philippine question, quotes the assumption of American newspapers "that the United States can do precisely what she chooses with Manila or the Philippine Islands, return them, keep them, sell them or barter them, implying that America has only to speak and no one will venture to dispute her right to dispose of her lawful prize as she chooses." "The Westminster Gazette" says it much fears that "this view will entail disagreeable surprises."

In entering European politics the United States will probably discover that these simple ideas, regarding what you will with your own army, become rather complicated when the actual operations are likely to be marked by the increase of the anti-American pressure, which, if Great Britain could be counted on to join in it, would speedily lead to intervention in behalf of Spain.

After pointing out the futility of expecting Great Britain to join in such a movement, and the probability of attempts on the part of the Continental Powers, at the close of the war, to prevent the United States from holding the Philippine Islands, "The Westminster Gazette" remarks:

"The natural tendency of all this is to bring the United States and Great Britain together, and we hope it will be fostered by the news, and by a revival of the Arbitration Treaty at the first opportunity."

## BRITISH YACHT MOBBED AT MALAGA. Gibraltar, May 4.—The steam yacht Lady of Cleme, owned by a Mr. Wilkinson, of London, has just arrived here from Malaga, Spain, from which port she was obliged to depart suddenly, owing to the Spaniards mobbing and stoning her.

JAPAN'S INTEREST IN DEWEY'S VICTORY. Yokohama, May 4.—The situation created by the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila is regarded as being deeply interesting to Japan, as it is taken for granted that it presages the downfall of Spanish power in the East and the freedom of the Philippine Islands.

## CONTINUED TURMOIL IN PORTO RICO. St. Thomas, West Indies, May 4.—The latest advices from Porto Rico show that the disturbed condition of the island continues. People are departing and political arrests are being made.

The United States authorities are negotiating for more coal here.

## TAMPA TROOPS TRAINING. THEY PRACTISE THROWING UP ENTRENCHMENTS—TRANSFERS READY FOR CUBAN TRIP.

Tampa, Fla., May 4 (Special).—While momentarily expecting orders to embark for Cuba, the soldiers now in their camps in Tampa and vicinity are getting considerable experience in marching through sandy country and drilling in the various formations. The 1st Regiment of Infantry makes a two-mile march every morning, equipped in heavy marching order. The heat is the cause of much discomfort to the soldiers, but they are only getting a foretaste of what they may expect when they get to Cuba.

The 6th Regiment, formerly of Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and the 17th, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, had an experience that the men did not appreciate. The men were ordered to practise the emergency entrenchment drill. This consisted of digging entrenchments with the hands, bayonets, tin cups, cooking utensils or anything that they could get hold of. In a short time the work was completed to the satisfaction of the officers in charge. The embankment thrown up in front of the trenches would have afforded ample protection from Spanish bullets.

Every regiment in the various camps is given a drill of some kind every day. At Port Tampa, the cavalry and artillery are stationed, the drilling goes on almost continuously. The colored troops are splendid horsemen, and show off to great advantage. The colored infantry, stationed in Tampa and vicinity, have made themselves offensive to the people of the city. The men insist upon being treated as white men are treated, and the citizens will not make any distinction between the colored troops and civilians.

Early this morning the City Marshal of Fort Brook was badly beaten by a party of negro soldiers, after he had arrested one of the men.

If every man could live an outdoor life, passing his time with gun and fishing rod, and canoe, there would be less illness in the world. Unfortunately, the demands of modern civilization will permit very few men to live this ideal, healthful life. Many men have to pass the day shut up in offices and stores, and the nights in close apartments in crowded cities. They get little out-door exercise. One of the results of this unhealthy sedentary living is the awful prevalence of that dread disease—consumption. One sixth of all the deaths each year are due to this relentless enemy. Formerly physicians pronounced this disease incurable. It is now generally known that there is a marvelous medicine that for the past thirty years has been curing consumption almost without a failure. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrhs and other diseases of the air passages. It is the great re-builder. It tears down, carries off and excretes old, inert tissues and replaces them with the firm tissues of health. It restores the lost appetite and makes the digestion perfect. "Four years ago I had an attack of grip that left my throat and lungs in a bad condition," writes Mr. May. "I had a severe cold, and I was unable to breathe. I continued to grow worse. I had pain in the upper part of my chest and a severe cough. I was unable to sleep and in the morning, with heavy expectoration, I would cough up mucus and blood. I was unable to eat and my mother was very anxious. I took the doctor's prescriptions without number, but they did me no good. I took several bottles of cod liver oil and was as bad as before. I then bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and three of the 'Fellies.' I began to improve in every way and now enjoy good health and have taken no medicine for over six months."

## Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

## ACTIVITY AT CAMP THOMAS.

FIRST BRIGADE REVIEW SINCE THE ARMY CAME TO CHICKAMAUGA.

TWO PRIVATES QUARREL AND ONE DRAWS A KNIFE—THE TROOPS ARE LIKELY TO LEAVE SOON FOR THE SOUTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 4.—Activity has been noticeable again to-day at Camp Thomas. Almost every wagon in the camp was engaged in hauling baggage from one camp to another, water in barrels to the more remote camps or quartermasters' supplies to the different regimental headquarters. The dust on the park roads has been something terrific to-day, and the men are praying for rain.

In organizing the two brigades of Infantry now at Chickamauga, the First Brigade was composed of the 16th and 21st regiments, while the 7th, 8th, 12th and 25th regiments constituted the Second. To-day General Brooke transferred the 7th from the Second to the First Brigade, the transfer doubtless meaning that General Brooke knows that no more infantry is to come here, and wishes to equalize the strength of the two divisions. It is stated with great positiveness in official circles that the regulars will leave before or very soon after the volunteer army begins to arrive. Those in a position to know are of the opinion that the Army at Chickamauga will remain here for about two or possibly three weeks longer. A rumor with some substance of truth about is circulated among the camps that the 25th Infantry and the 10th Cavalry will be ordered to Tampa before Sunday. The above-named troops expected orders as early as last Saturday to move, but they did not come. Dozens of railroad cars arrived every day and are left here in anticipation of an order to move troops further South.

Two more wells were completed to-day, and other necessary preparations made to receive the volunteer army. General H. V. Boynton will arrive from Washington to-morrow and take charge personally of all Park work now going on. He writes to local officials that the number of volunteers likely to come here will be about 10,000. Captain M. M. Brewer, assistant surgeon of the 24th Infantry, was transferred to the 10th Cavalry. First Lieutenant L. P. Smith, assistant surgeon of the 8th Infantry, was transferred to the 24th Cavalry, and Acting Hospital Steward Harry T. Brown, of the 12th Infantry Hospital Corps, was transferred to the Hospital Corps of the 8th Infantry. The recent appointment of the brigadiers from the officers at Chickamauga all of course cause a few regimental changes, but no promotions. The colonels who have risen in rank will not necessarily be succeeded by the lieutenant-colonels of their respective regiments. On the other hand, the senior colonel will be succeeded by the senior lieutenant-colonel, and so on down the line. The brigadier-general serving under a volunteer commission in the Army ranks all grades beneath his own either in the Regular or volunteer service, and is ranked by all brigadiers now in the Regular service.

The erection of still another warehouse in which to store hay and grain was begun to-day by Quartermaster Lee.

## THE FIRST BRIGADE REVIEW. To-day's review of the Second Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Colonel S. S. Sumner, was the first brigade review of the encampment. It was held in the Widow Glenn field, an immense tract of open and nearly level ground, irregularly outlined by coarse wood and forests of young oak and pine. On the west it is commanded by the eminence where the Glenn farmhouse stood in war times, and from the east of which now rises the unfinished Wilber Tower. To the north is Little Hill, its summit, where General Lytle fell, now dotted with the snowy tents of General Brooke. Along its eastern edge are the camps of the 25th Infantry and the 34 Cavalry. The Lafayette Road bounds it on the west from the vineyard house, almost to the point where, on the last day of the great battle, Hood's gallant column stormed the Federal lines, cutting Rosecrans' army in two and hurling the right wing in rout from the field.

SOLDIER STABS A COMRADE. An exciting bit of a row, that came near ending fatally, occurred in the camp of Company F, 8th Infantry, yesterday morning. A quarrel over a trivial matter arose between Private Stedman and Private Bat Shea. Stedman dared Shea to come outside the camp and settle the difficulty. Shea accepted the challenge. As he started Stedman whipped out a big pocket-knife and cut Shea viciously, inflicting painful wounds on the cheek, eye and arm. Members of the company standing about rushed up to interfere and Stedman ran, flinging away his knife in his flight. As he passed the cook's kitchen a soldier picked up a bullet of lead and felt him to the ground unconscious, with a blow across the head. Other soldiers jumped upon the prostrate man and all but stamped the life out of him. Both Stedman and Shea were later sent to the guardhouse.

The 7th Infantry broke camp this morning and moved over to the old camping grounds of the 21th, on the Lafayette Road. It has here, before being camped in the triangle, the apex of which is Little Hill, and the apex of which is Little Hill. In its new camp it will be only a short distance from the headquarters of Colonel Brooks, who commands the First Infantry Brigade.

## CANADIAN TROOPS FOR JAMAICA. THE ISLAND TO BE PLACED ON A WAR FOOTING BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

Halifax, N. S., May 4.—The 24th Battalion of the Royal Leinster Regiment, known as the Royal Canadians, which arrived on the British troopship Dilwara this afternoon from Armagh, Ireland, has been ordered to Halifax to rearm the 1st Battalion of the same regiment on the Garrison. The 24th Battalion has only been six months on this station, and in the ordinary course of garrison duty would have remained two years longer. The hostilities in West India wars, however, induced the Imperial authorities to strengthen the garrisons in Jamaica to prepare for any emergency that might possibly arise. The 24th Battalion was accordingly ordered suddenly to Jamaica, where, in addition to the difficulties which may arise on account of the present war, an uprising of the natives is feared.

A prominent officer of the garrison here is authority for the statement that the British authorities are increasing the strength of the Jamaica fortifications to a war footing, so as to be prepared to defend her possessions in case of conflict with European Powers, and against the United States. In that event, he said, England and America would stand shoulder to shoulder. One thousand men of the Leinster, two hundred men of the Royal Artillery and about one hundred men of war sailors will depart on the troopship for Jamaica to-morrow night.

## SALISBURY SPEAKS FOR PEACE. THE BRITISH PREMIER'S ADDRESS TO THE PRIME LEAGUE.

London, May 4.—The Marquis of Salisbury, addressing the annual demonstration of the Prime League at Albert Hall this afternoon, referred to the "lamentable conflict proceeding between two Powers, both friends of Great Britain," and expressed the hope that the "experience of the war and the recollection of the blessings of peace will be long bring to the minds of both combatants sentiments which will restore tranquility to the world." (Cheers.)

The Premier also spoke of the "living and dying countries of the world," and of how the former were gradually encroaching on the latter. He alluded to the "corruption of dying countries, a corruption so deep-seated as to give not the smallest hope of reform," and referred to the partition of these countries as likely to lead nations into war.

"Dying countries," said Lord Salisbury, "are mostly un-Christian, but, I regret to say, not exclusively so."

BRUCE SAYS WAR IS A GREAT MISFORTUNE THINKS IT MAY RAISE GRAVE DIFFICULTIES FOR THE UNITED STATES.

London, May 5.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, Radical Member of Parliament for South Ayrshire, writes to "The Daily Chronicle" this morning as follows:

"The war is a great misfortune and may in the long run raise grave difficulties for the United States. All my wishes go, of course, with the United States, and the general sympathy with their kindred across the sea which our people have spontaneously displayed, and which was evident from the first, has shown how close is the tie which united the two nations."

## FLOATING DOCKS TO BE PURCHASED. THEY WILL BE SENT TO KEY WEST FOR USE BY THE SMALLER WARSHIPS.

Washington, May 4 (Special). Secretary Long today arranged for the purchase of two floating dry-docks now at New-York, which will be sent to Key

The marshal to-day identified one of his assailants and promptly arrested him. He will be tried to-morrow on a charge of resisting and assaulting an officer of the State of Florida while the latter was in the discharge of his duty. The colonel of the regiment will let the law take its course, and the prospects are that the negro soldier will receive a term of imprisonment in the county jail.

Two Cuban volunteers attacked two American boys to-day who they thought were making fun of them. One of the Cubans tried to run a sword through one of the boys, but a United States soldier jumped to the rescue and turned the Cubans over to the police.

The troops at Alamo and Comal, of the Mallory Line; the Berkshires, Alleghany and Decatur H. Miller, of the Merchants and Miners' Line, and the Olivette, Florida and Mascotte, of the Plant Line, are all at Port Tampa coaling, and will be ready by to-morrow morning to take aboard the troops and supplies for the first expedition.

Two thousand Cubans have been armed and equipped by the Government, and will go with the troops to Cuba. They have their own officers, and will join Gomez as soon as possible after their arrival. The hour of departure is not yet known. Four more regiments of artillery and four of infantry are expected here to take the places of troops that will go away. The State troops of Florida have been ordered to mobilize at Tampa next Thursday.

## TROUBLE FOR A BRITISH CONSUL.

UNEXPLAINED CALL OF TWO WARSHIPS AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Kingston, Jamaica, May 4.—Trouble of a most serious nature is threatening British interests at Santiago de Cuba. The British third-class cruiser Pearl is now there, and within twenty-four hours the British third-class cruiser Pallas and the British sloop Alert will probably follow her. The Alert, it now appears, was accompanied to Santiago de Cuba by the Pearl, and the Alert was sent back with dispatches, regarded by the British Consul as being too important to trust to the censored cable. These dispatches were cabled to London by the Colonial authorities here. The Alert will return to Santiago de Cuba with the Pallas, now at Port Antonio.

The Colonial authorities are absolutely reticent as to the contents of the dispatches and the reasons for the movements of the warships, but the story told the Associated Press correspondent at the Jamaica Club to-day was that the British Consul, Mr. Ramon (F. W. Ramsden), had been attacked in the Consulate by a mob, whereupon he fell on the crowd, killed a Spaniard and has been imprisoned. These statements, however, are not verified. Mr. Ramon is a partner in the firm of Brooks Brothers, and is regarded as a man of vigorous character. Later—it is reported that the trouble at Santiago de Cuba has been settled. The British warship Pearl has arrived at Port Royal, and though her officers are entirely reticent, it is believed that the trouble is not so serious as reported at the Jamaica Club. The Pallas is still at Port Antonio.

There is no further light on the occurrences at Santiago de Cuba.

## CANADIAN TROOPS FOR JAMAICA. THE ISLAND TO BE PLACED ON A WAR FOOTING BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

Halifax, N. S., May 4.—The 24th Battalion of the Royal Leinster Regiment, known as the Royal Canadians, which arrived on the British troopship Dilwara this afternoon from Armagh, Ireland, has been ordered to Halifax to rearm the 1st Battalion of the same regiment on the Garrison. The 24th Battalion has only been six months on this station, and in the ordinary course of garrison duty would have remained two years longer. The hostilities in West India wars, however, induced the Imperial authorities to strengthen the garrisons in Jamaica to prepare for any emergency that might possibly arise. The 24th Battalion was accordingly ordered suddenly to Jamaica, where, in addition to the difficulties which may arise on account of the present war, an uprising of the natives is feared.

## SALISBURY SPEAKS FOR PEACE. THE BRITISH PREMIER'S ADDRESS TO THE PRIME LEAGUE.

London, May 4.—The Marquis of Salisbury, addressing the annual demonstration of the Prime League at Albert Hall this afternoon, referred to the "lamentable conflict proceeding between two Powers, both friends of Great Britain," and expressed the hope that the "experience of the war and the recollection of the blessings of peace will be long bring to the minds of both combatants sentiments which will restore tranquility to the world." (Cheers.)

The Premier also spoke of the "living and dying countries of the world," and of how the former were gradually encroaching on the latter. He alluded to the "corruption of dying countries, a corruption so deep-seated as to give not the smallest hope of reform," and referred to the partition of these countries as likely to lead nations into war.

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"Dying countries," said Lord Salisbury, "are mostly un-Christian, but, I regret to say, not exclusively so."

BRUCE SAYS WAR IS A GREAT MISFORTUNE THINKS IT MAY RAISE GRAVE DIFFICULTIES FOR THE UNITED STATES.

London, May 5.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, Radical Member of Parliament for South Ayr